

Galapagacarus schatzi gen. et sp. n. (Acarı: Oribatei)

By

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Abstract. A new genus, *Galapagacarus* gen. n. (family Hermanniidae) and a new species, *G. schatzi* sp. n. are described from the Galapagos Islands. The new subfamily Galapagacariniae subfam. n. is also proposed.

Mr. SCHATZ (Austria) has sent us for study a valuable oribatid material collected in the Galapagos Islands. The material included some specimens of Hermannioidea showing partly primitive, partly very special characteristics. On the basis of the features it represents a new genus and species whose description is given hereunder.

Galapagacarus gen. n.

Family Hermanniidae. Nine pairs of genital setae in 6+3 position. Two pairs of aggenital setae on the exterior margin of genital plates. Epimeral region elongated to the aggenital region. Fourteen pairs of clavate notogastral setae. A broad preanal plate present.

Type-species: *Galapagacarus schatzi* sp. n.

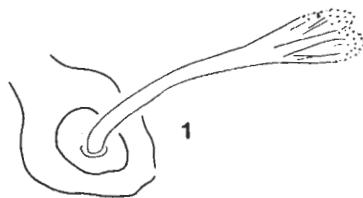
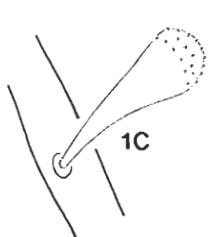
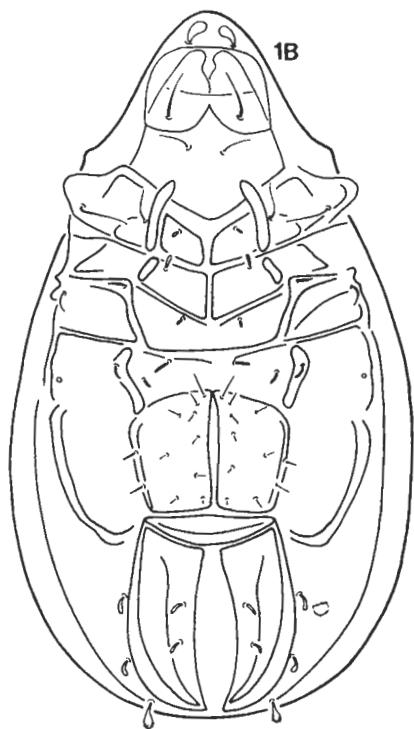
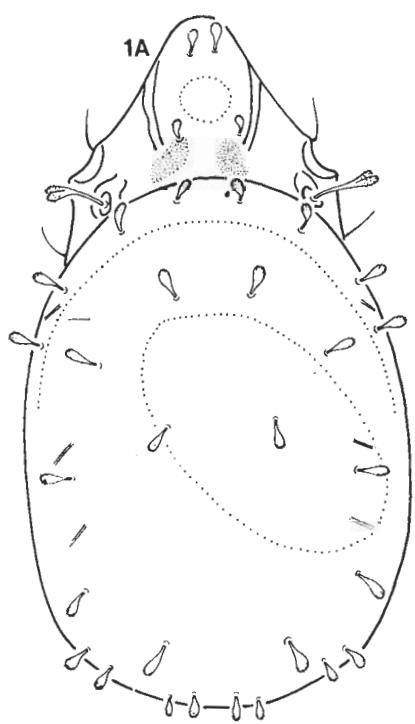
Galapagacarus schatzi sp. n.

(Figs. 1 A -- F)

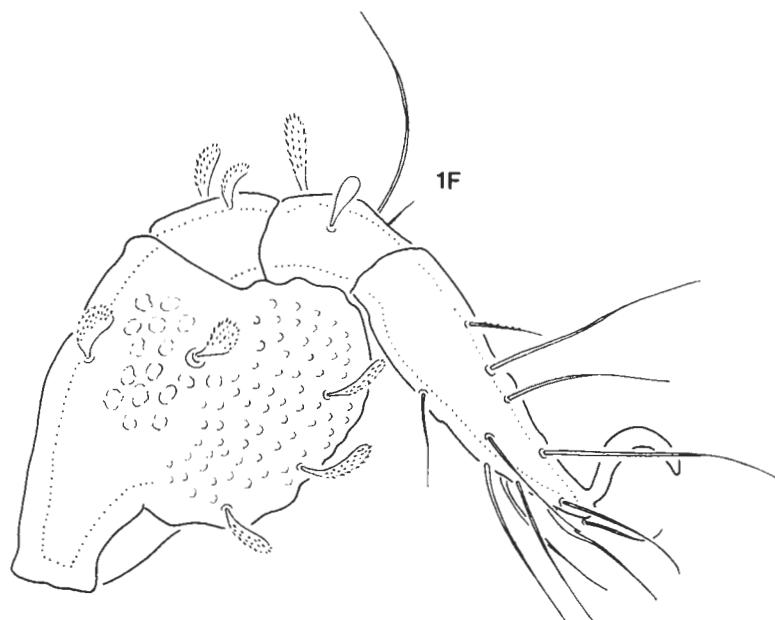
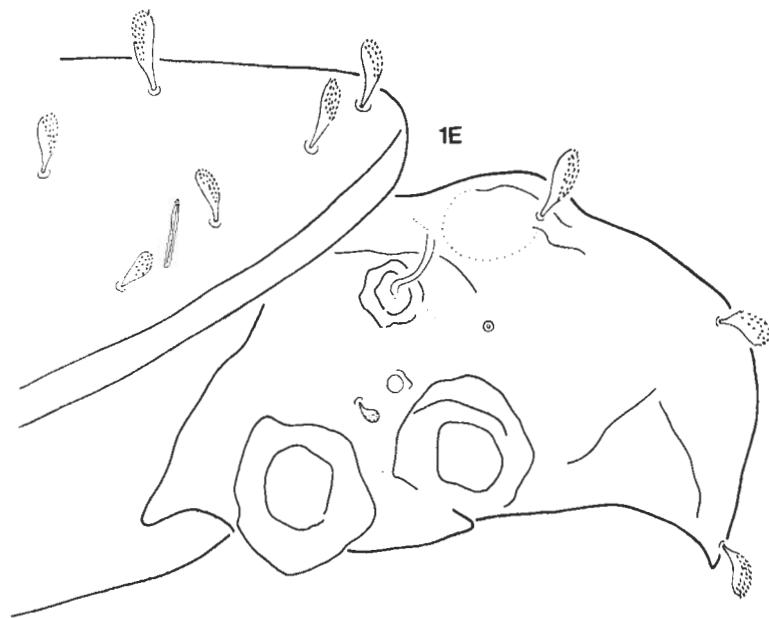
Length: 541–607 µm: width: 279–328 µm.

Prodorsum: Sensillus short with dilated, fusiform and bipartite head; apically aciculate. Interlamellar, lamellar and rostral setae short, fusiform, clavate, sparsely aciculate; rostral setae originating ventrally, therefore visible only from the ventral side. There is one dark, oblique spot each in the inner part of prodorsum behind interlamellar setae. There is a light, circular lenticulus at the middle of prodorsum between interlamellar and lamellar setae. On the lateral part of prodorsum small, fusiform exostigmatal setae at the height of bothridium

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Figs. 1 A – D. *Galapagacarus schatzi* gen. n. et sp. n. A: dorsal; B: ventral; C: notogastral seta;
D: sensillus.



Figs. 1 E – F. *Galapagacarus schatzi* gen. n. et sp. n. E: lateral view of prodorsum: F: leg 1, axial

and near to this a small, circular area porosa present. Farther ahead, at the height of interlamellar setae each a point might present the insertion of the anterior exobothridial seta.

Legs monodactyle: setation of leg 1 as seen in fig. 1.

Notogaster: 14 pairs of short, clavate apically sparsely aciculated notogastral setae; setae f_1 and ps_3 probably absent. There is one egg inside of the notogaster.

Ventral side: Epimeral setal formula: 3 - 1 - 3 - 4. Epimeres divided transversally by oblique chitinous laths: the laths of epimeres 2 outside of setae a 2, laths of epimeres 3 over setae b 3, laths of epimeres 4 over setae c 4.

Genital plates very large. Nine pairs of short, setiform genital setae in two rows: 6 + 3. Preanal plate broad. Anal plates each with two short, fusiform anal setae. Out of anal setae there is a longitudinal line each. 3 pairs of fusiform adanal setae.

Remarks: On the basis of above combination of features the new genus also represents a new subfamily: *G a l a p a g a c a r i n a e* subfam. n. which may be characterized by the features expounded in the generic diagnosis.